

Public
Relations

OTR 76-6871
6 December 1976

STATINTL

MEMORANDUM FOR: Assistant to the Director
FROM : [REDACTED]
Deputy Director for Operations Training
VIA : Director of Training
Deputy Director for Administration
SUBJECT : Interview by a Richmond Newsmen

Andrew:

1. The attached letter is from Ed Alwood, a very bright young black newsman who heard a talk I gave before the Focus Club in Richmond on 17 November. (See attached memo.)

2. Ed called last week to ask if I would allow myself to be interviewed by him in his capacity as a free-lance writer for the Christian Science Monitor. I was rather dubious about the matter on the phone, said I would have to check it out, and asked him to put his thoughts down in a letter. This he has done.

3. This is the third time I have been asked by a newsman to grant an interview. In May 1975, quite to my surprise, Bill Colby allowed me to give an anonymous interview to Bernie Krisher of Newsweek, which appeared in the international editions of that magazine on 23 June 1975. A subsequent request from a friend with the Wall Street Journal was turned down with the comment that the Newsweek article had been good but that we should not go to the well too often. (A concept I agree with.)

4. I have no brief for or against Ed's approach, but feel that you should know about it. He has a TV news show in Richmond, and appeared to be quite supportive of the Agency in terms of questions he asked in Richmond, his letter, and his phone conversation.

SUBJECT: Interview by a Richmond Newsman

5. As it is my hope to once again go overseas for the DDO, I am not anxious to develop into any sort of "media figure." (The recent Counterspy piece gives me all the notoriety I need, and then some.) I thus would not want, in any case, to have my name appear in an article which Ed might conceit. I rather doubt that Ed would be interested in doing a piece with no names, and in fact I laid the grounds for a polite turndown in my phone conversation.

6. I will be guided by your reaction, but I am more negative than positive on this offer.

SIGNED

STATINTL

Attachment

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November 29, 1976

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20016

As I mentioned to you on the telephone today I am a full time reporter for WWBT in Richmond but I also write for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR as a free lance writer. The free lance work is a hobby since I can pick and choose the stories I really want to do.

The article I propose to do with you would deal with the status of the image of the CIA and your reactions to the recent changes and proposed changes in the agency.

You told members and guests of the Focus Club that the CIA is a myth ridden business and that the agency is basically a people business. I would like to help you explain that to the readers of the MONITOR.

Regarding the assassination of President Kennedy, you said you find it hard to swallow the fact that the CIA was mucking around in the peripheral area of the assassination. I would like to explain your point of view - the view of an agent who is not proud of the so-called abuses but who is proud of the accomplishments of the agency. And at the same time I want the article to be an interesting one. Sometimes that's hard in cases like this.

You also mentioned in Richmond some of the pressures that have been put on the CIA in Washington from various sources. I would like to discuss that in more detail.

If you are interested in talking with me about any or all of these subjects I would like to arrange an appointment with you at your convenience. I am free on most Thursdays and Fridays.

Thank you for your interest in this project. I am looking forward to working with you.

Sincerely,


Edward Alwood

Ford and Carter to debate amid Colonial echoes

By Edward Alwood
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Williamsburg, Virginia

Once again the sounds of national debate are to reverberate in this Colonial capital.

The third in a series of debates between President Ford and Jimmy Carter is slated to be held on the campus of William and Mary College Friday in Phi Beta Kappa Hall.

Two hundred years ago the leaders came here to debate states' rights, defense, religion, and education. In 1778, students from the College of William and Mary argued "whether any form of government is more favorable to public virtue than a Commonwealth." That was the forerunner of debates on federalism.

On July 1, 1780, the topic for debate was "whether religion is necessary to government." The Colonials also debated the need for "a standing army in peace time."

Often the debate sessions were held at the Raleigh Tavern in the small, intimate Apollo Room. Most of the discussions of hot political issues were left to members of the House of Burgesses.

After that body was dissolved in 1789, many of the members met in the Apollo Room to discuss a boycott of British goods. Later discussions led to the Continental Congress and the writing of the Declaration of Independence.

These informal meetings later became more organized and a name was adopted - Phi Beta Kappa. The William and Mary chapter home of the honor society is the site of the Ford-Carter debate. The hall seats some 800.

Student volunteers spent the last week lubricating squeaky folding seats, painting the stage floor, polishing woodwork, and touching up scratches in the paint. Backstage dressing rooms have been converted into Early American sitting rooms. A William and Mary June graduate is decorating the rooms with identical Queen Anne and Chippendale pieces, along with Oriental rugs.

Since the audience space in Phi Beta Kappa Hall is limited, college officials, students, parents, and townspeople will watch the debate on a huge television monitor in the nearby William and Mary Hall. College officials are relying on political experts and network commentators to brief the audience on what to watch for during the debates.

Several political rallies have been scheduled after the debate, including a \$15-per-person fund-raising reception for the Virginia Democratic Party's get-out-the-vote drive.

The presidential debate is likely to disrupt life in Williamsburg but residents here are used to disruptions. "We are beginning to realize the importance of this," says Jack Edwards, dean of the Arts and Sciences School. "We've never seen so many telephone company trucks in one place in our lives."

The week of the debate has been abnormal in Williamsburg. More than 200 students have signed up to answer telephones, oil seats, check security badges, help network crews unload trucks, and usher guests to their seats for the debate.

Some residence halls have invited network correspondents to join the students for a meal. One residence hall has challenged the Secret Service to a volleyball game.

Another group has challenged the press corps to a tug-of-war across Crim Dell Pond.

No one in Williamsburg seems to mind the inconvenience, at least no one will admit it. The talk of the town is which candidate will win and who will get tickets to watch. That wasn't one of the problems in the 1700s.

Federal funds used to break up fencing operation

By the Associated Press

Atlanta

With \$54,000 in federal money, Georgia police bought 19 automobiles, six pickup trucks, and 1,700 other items ranging from diamond rings to a check-writing machine - all of it stolen. They also arrested nearly 100 persons in a "fencing" operation so convincing that even police sometimes could not tell cops from criminals.

The burglars were convinced enough to sell the "fences" about \$1.5 million worth of stolen merchandise - for only about two-thirds of the \$100,000 provided by the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

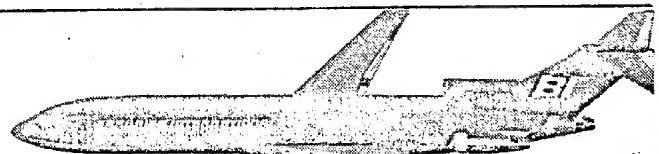
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Judge explains Kepone case decision

\$13.4 million fine for pollution

By Edward Alwood
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
Richmond, Virginia

Corporations which violate anti-pollution laws may not only be liable for costly fines, but also be liable for a share of the cost of the cleanup.

That is an assessment that follows in the wake of the \$13.4 million fine assessed here against the Allied Chemical Corporation this week for polluting the James River for some four years with the highly toxic insecticide Kepone.

"Corporations simply cannot ignore the provisions of the [environmental] law," said William Frick, general counsel of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

He said corporations do have "obligations to control their discharges." And courts increasingly are becoming less reluctant to assess heavy fines to persuade corporations to meet those obligations, he added.

Even tougher rules on airline smoking?

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
Washington

The Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) is again reconsidering its rules on smoking aboard commercial flights. It has proposed a ban on cigar and pipe smoking and is weighing whether to strengthen its rules requiring segregation of no-smoking and smoking passengers or possibly to rule out smoking altogether on commercial flights. Such a ban was specifically rejected three years ago when smoking areas were set up. However, an increasing number of complaints received by the board and data collected by both the Action on Smoking and Health (ASH), a public interest group, and by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare suggest that public tolerance of smoking has deteriorated in the past few years. The

In his decision, the judge said he would consider lowering the fine if the company were to help victims of the discharge.

'A crime against everyone'

"A crime against the environment is a crime against everyone in the United States," said U.S. District Judge Robert Merhige Jr. as he handed down the largest fine for environmental damage ever imposed.

Judge Merhige gave Allied 90 days to pay the fine.

Allied pleaded no contest to 910 counts of polluting the James River when the toxic pesticide Kepone was manufactured in its Hopewell, Virginia, plant. Judge Merhige told Allied that its plea would be considered an admission of guilt, but that the plea cannot be used against Allied in future Kepone damage suits. Allied defense attorneys would not comment on the possibility of an appeal of the decision.

The prosecution offered evidence that Allied knew of the dangers from Kepone as early as 1962. After production stopped at the Allied plant in 1973 the manufacturing process was taken over by the now-defunct Life Science Products Company of Hopewell, operated by two former Allied employees.

Allied connection kept

Co-owners William Moore and Virgil Hundtlied agreed to produce Kepone from raw materials supplied by Allied and Hooker Chemical and Plastics Corporation.

Under the arrangement Allied bought all of the Kepone produced at Life Science. Test-

mony showed that as much as 1,000 pounds of Kepone a day was flushed into the James.

The river was closed to fishing nearly a year ago. Some experts fear the pollution problem may prevent reopening of the river for as long as 25 years.

Life Science co-owners Moore and Hundtlied pleaded guilty to 153 counts of illegally dumping Kepone into the river. They were fined \$25,000 each and placed on five years probation.

Fined \$3.8 million

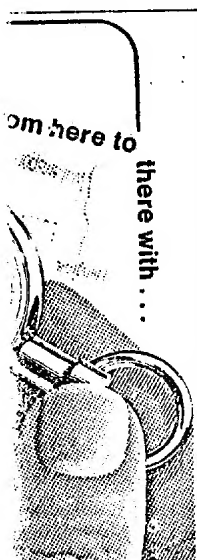
Life Science Products was fined \$3.8 million on 154 counts of pollution.

Judge Merhige told the owners of the company they should find some way to repay their debt. "The ones paying the penalty," he said, "are the taxpayers. Everyone must make up their minds about our true values," he said.

"Polluting is a crime against everybody," the judge said.

Judge Merhige had promised the defendants early in the trial, "when you are found guilty, you will know you have been found guilty."

"Word must go out," he said, "we're not going to pollute the waters; we're all responsible."



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